SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1879.

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#### A Bad Precedent.

At Buffalo on Wednesday a force of United States troops was sent from Fort Porter to compel the men of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to desist from working upon a plot of ground the ownership of which is in dispute between the Administration at Washington

and that corporation. This is a very unwholesome proceeding. The courts were open, and it was perfectly easy for the representatives of the Government to arrest the proceeding of the rallroad company in a peaceful and lawful manner. An injunction issued by a proper tribunal and served by a marshal or a sheriff, would have been quite as effectual as the military means adopted by the War De-

The right to the property in question must finally be determined by the courts of law. If the Government has not a good title, it will have to withdraw its soldiers and vacate the premises, no matter what display of arms it may have made. It is the law which is supreme; and the employment of military force by the Secretary of War is both injudicious and absurd.

#### Grant and the South.

It is a fact, disclosed on every page of our recent history, that those Southern men whom the bloody-shirt Republicans profess to dread the most, are the men who are ready to strike hands with them whenever anything important is to be gained by coalition. It was by their aid that the Fraudulent count was completed, and a man rejected by a large majority of the votes cast was seated in the Presidential chair. It was by their aid that the reduction of the army to a proper standard was prevented; and it is by their aid that various Republican schemes of plunder have been pressed, and are again to be pressed, including in the past Col. Scorr's Texas-Pacific, and in the future Admiral AMMEN's interoceanic canal. They have been useful to the Republicans in more ways than one, useful as men in buckram and useful as men in reality. They are pointed at as scarecrows until they are needed; and then they obligingly put their shoulders to the wheel and lift the radical party out of the ruts.

We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that some of those facile Brigadiers who have hitherto served in so many characters, are contemplating a new diversion in favor of the GRANT plan of changing our form of government. That a considerable effort is now quietly put forth in the South in behalf of GRANT, and all that his third term would imply, is very certain. The signs are many and various. Stephens, who tries all things and holds fast to none, pronounces him the greatest and best of Americans, and, like a blind worm, dreams of safety under the iron heel. Even Toombs, whose wild bray in the desert of secession folly is at least the result of natural instinct, and not of perverted intelligence, "would prefer him to TILDEN." In Georgia and elsewhere the newspapers contain frequent suggestions of Bourbon Vice-Presidential tails to the thirdterm kite. Meanwhile GRANT, who for eight years held the South squirming and gasping in his cruel military grip, and never relaxed his hold until the electoral fraud was accomplished, talks, for the first time in his life, and talks conciliation! When he originally changed his polities in order to become the Republican candidate for the Presidency, he said, "Let us have peace;" and when his personal ambition was attained, he gave to the South the peace of Warsaw, and to the Administra erally a licentiousness worthy of Warsaw's oppressors. Preparing now to break down the most sacred traditions of the past, and to establish himself in power for an indefinite period, if not forever, he counsels us to lay aside sectional bitterness and partisan passion, and to welcome his personal rule, as the readiest relief from the condition of strife which his own conduct in office and the teachings of his own followers have done so much to create.

We do not for a moment entertain the spinion that even a respectable minority of the Southern people would be willing to follow the fortunes of GRANT, and risk all upon the small chance of his remaining true to them when it became necessary to consolidate his power or to secure his accession to a fourth or a fifth term. But a sufficient number of Southern representatives were found to seat HAYES against the will of the people, and a sufficient number may be found to make a fatal diversion in behalf of GRANT. From the Fraud of 1876-7 to a third term for GRANT, and ultimately to a life tenure, the transition is easy. They "pre fer him to Tilden" now, as they preferred HAVES to TILDEN in 1877. TILDEN was the promise of strictly constitutional and economical government; Grant is the promise of license and plunder. HAYES made a special bargain, which he kept; GRANT will offer them terms as comprehensive and as indefinite as "Let us have peace," which he will keep as he did the spirit of that deusive phrase. TILDEN, the old Free-Soiler, Ring-breaker, and reformer, struck at Southern claims, and was himself struck down in turn. GRANT, the old pro-slavery Democrat, patron of corruption, centre of Rings, scourge of the South, will talk enigmas before election; but his friends and lamiliars will riot in the spoils afterward; and deserters from the South will fare personally as such deserters fared before. But to that people as a whole he will present, as he ever has, the sharp edge of the axe, while their alleged untrust worthiness will serve as the chief excuse for his continuance in power

#### The Next Senator from Ohio.

The five patriots who are seeking to succeed Mr. THURMAN in the Senate were congregated at Washington to assist at the unveiling of the statue to Gen. Thomas. GARFIELD, TAFT, MATTHEWS, DENNISON, and Young all tried to make capital of the occaston. Matthews converted his oration into a bid for an election, forgetting that his disgraceful correspondence with Anderson and his collusion to purchase the silence of that trafficker ought to bar the door of all

decent society against him. GARFIELD had his pockets filled with Credit Mobilier scrip and swore he never owned a share or received a dividend, when Oakes Ames's diary and accounts convicted him of rank perjury and his own handwriting proved that he had made claim for a larger share of stock than had been paid for his vote. He also received five thousand dollars as Chairman of the Appro-

"ations under the disguise of a fee for the GOLTER paving job, and in six weeks

reported and passed over three millions for the Washington Ring.

TAPT, as Attorney-General for Grantism, made opinions to order, opened the doors of the Treasury to robbery for partisan deputy marshals, upheld all the military outrages, and was active in aiding the fraud that carried Haves into the White House.

DENNISON, as Commissioner of the District of Columbia, was little else than a tool of Boss Sherherd and the crew of plunderers associated with him. KETCHAM, who represents the Thirteenth District of this State in Congress, was appointed by GRANT at SHEPHERD's solicitation, after the latter had been rejected by the Senate, under the act creating the Commission, with DENNISON and PHELPS, whose enforced resignation is now in the hands of the Fraudulent President, for his colleagues.

That act was passed after an investigation by a joint committee which exposed the Ring rascalities, and was intended to insure a reform of notorious abuses. These three Commissioners laughed in the face of Congress, retained all of the Ring employees in office, and expended five millions in the first year. They succeeded afterward in manipulating the certificates of indebtedness purchased on speculation by the First National Bank, now John Sherman's pet, on which a great profit was realized by saddling a fraudulent debt on Congress and on the community. But KETCHAM was enabled by his economies to build a fine mansion at Washington and to live in a style that might astonish some of his constituents in the counties of Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam.

Those Commissioners put up DENNISON as a figurehead, and called him President. After that he was ready to vote for whatever they asked, and was anxious to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. He went about bowing and scraping, filled with the notion that he was an important character, while, in fact, he was only doing KETCHAM'S dirty work, and KETCHAM stood for Boss SHEPHERD and for himself, in all these costly operations.

"Tom" Young is a ward politician of Cincinnati, whose garments are tainted with the strong odors that used to make the Bowery familiar as a representative name. He got into Congress by the back door, and is now filled with his own consequence and an inordinate ambition to be bugger than the measure of his tailor would justify. This is a nice lot of politicians to choose a

Senator from, to occupy the seat now filled by Mr. THURMAN, a man of brains, character, and integrity. But it represents the Republican organization in Ohio.

#### The Alleged South Slavic Confederacy.

Whether the report of an alliance between Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro represents a project or a fact, its bearing on the future of the Balkan peninsula certainly deserves attention. Could such a league be formed, or granting its formation, could it be held together on the basis of subservience to Russian interest and opposition to Austrian aggrandizement? An answer to that question involves a survey of the recent history as well as of the ethnic, traditional and social affinities of the southern Slavs.

This scheme of a Slavic federation in the Balkan region is no novelty. In 1868 the late Prince MICHAEL and his Minister RISTIAH arranged a secret conspiracy with Roumania and Montenegro, the purpose being to declare war against the Porte in conjune tion with a general uprising of the Christian population in the adjoining Turkish provinces. It was for some time the aim of in dependent Servia, or rather of certain of her statesmen, to unite all the southern Slavonians under the Servian ruler, and create a strong State by the accession of Stara Serble or Old Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria; in a word, to resurrect the empire which collapsed some four hundred years ago on the field of Kossovo Nor is there any doubt that in Prince MICHAEL'S day, and even somewhat laterso long, in fact, as Austrian statesmen accepted the Magyar policy of non-intervensome millions of the Kaiser's subject actively sympathized with the ambition of their Serb brethren. This was attested by the tervent speeches of Slavonian deputies from divers parts of Austria, who, in 1872, attended the coronation of Prince MILAN at Belgrade.

At that time the influence of Hungary was so dominant at Vienna that nothing seemed less likely than a further strengthening of the Slav element in the Hapsburg dominions. The coveted and natural fusion of the Ottoman Slavs with their near kinsmen of Croatia, Carinthia, and the Military Confines seeming to be out of the question, the next best thing was such a union among the Balkan provinces themselves as would secure them not merely from Ottoman oppression, but from Mus covite absorption. The one motive was well nigh as potent as the other; indeed, few persons appreciate the overpowering dread, common to all the East European nationalities, of being swallowed up by Russia. The southern Slavs, adhering for the most part to the orthodox rite, do not like the Poles, but they are quite alive to the fate of Slavonic Po land. Moreover, the instinctive distrust of Museovite intentions ripened into something like detestation among the Servians, when they came to have some practical experience of Russian cooperation during the compaign of 1875 against Turkey. It is possible that in Bulgaria, which is only just beginning to think and act for itself, Russian agents may continue for a while to exert some influence; but the natural leader and exemplar of the south Slavic populations is independent Servia. Now Prince MILAN and his Ministers, in the interest of a dynastic ambition, might be led to favor the scheme of a self-governing confederacy. But if it should appear that such autonomy was a sham, and that in the nature of things the new State must gravitate either toward Russia or Austria, the Servian Government would not hesitate to choose the latter alternative. They could not do otherwise without provoking instant revolution, for the Servian people are bound by the closest ties of blood and friendship to their kinfolk across the Aus-

trian border. It must be remembered that independent Servia is the only country south of the Danube where anything like a well-informed and energetic public opinion exists. Her leading men in civil and military life are quite aware of the large rôle which circumstances have now opened to the Slavic race in the Hapsburg empire, and they are able to weigh the advantages accruing from a controlling voice in the councils of the Kaiser against those attainable in a weak principality. They know that Austria-Hungary has been since Sadowa one of the best governed countries in Europe, and that with every step of her progress in the Balkan peninsula the centre of gravity is shifting and the helm of State gradually passing into Slavic hands. The only hostile element which would be arrayed against them would be the Hungarian; and the

last chance of maintaining their old su-

premacy was lost when the Magyar statesmen were overruled in the matter of the Bosnian occupation. The Magyars number but 5,000,000, whereas there are, roughly speaking, at least twelve millions and a half of northern Slavonians alone in the Austrian empire. These figures do not include the southern tribes, such as the Austrian Servians, the Slovenians, Dalmatians, and the inhabitants of Croatia, Carinthia, South Styria, and the so-called Military Confines. If we add the population of the newly annexed provinces, Bosnia and Herzegovina, we shall find that a clear majority of the Kaiser's subjects is of Slavonic race. A further significant fact should be mentioned, namely, that the Austrian navy is almost entirely manned by Dalmatians. Another circumstance attests the secret preference of the Hapsburg dynasty; that since 1848 the bulk of the officers of the army have been chosen from Slavonians, whose loyalty to the crown has at all times been unshaken.

In considering the political tendencies of the southern Slavs under existing conditions, we must not forget the origin of their national aspirations, that revival of their traditional glories which accompanied the recent creation of a Servian literature. Started in Austrian territory, it has only recently found its main focus in Belgrade. Neither in language nor institutions, in past associations, present strivings, or future hopes, has the Serb anything in common with the Russian; whereas he owes all he has to the kindling sentiment of brotherhood and the strong progressive impulse borrowed from his kinsmen beyond the Save. Indeed, the Czechs, remote as they are from the Danube, have, and deserve to have, far more influence in Servia than the Russians. The Czechs are the most fanatical of political ethnologists, and it would not be easy to overrate their services in civilizing those Slavonian nations that had been more or less barbarized by the Ottoman domination. Recent travellers in Servia and Bosnia tell us that, whenever they met with a remarkable schoolmaster or the organizer of any national institution, he was sure to be an emigrant from Bohemia. Thus the Curator of the National Museum at Belgrade, Dr. Sha-PARIK, was a Czech; so was Dr. MEISSNER the librarian; so was Gen. ZACH, who organized the Servian army; so are a multitude of other learned workers in the cause of south Slavie civilization.

Such are some of the ethnic, social, and moral causes which are irresistibly moving the Slav populations of the Balkan peninsula toward an ultimate union with their kinsmen on the north bank of the Danube. Whatever obstacles are interposed by Russian machinations, or the self-seeking of this or that petty prince, they cannot long frustrate the natural inclinations of a race or hinder it from seizing its opportunity That opportunity is the chance now offered of acquiring a solid, and, in time, a dominant influence in the Austrian empire, which, by the logic of events, will probably be converted into a Slavonic power. Its centre of political gravity has already, as we have said, undergone a decisive change. It is to be found no longer in Hungary or in the German provinces of the Kaiser. And it is a striking fact that the Czechs, whose deputies hitherto have stubbornly refused to take their seats, esteem the present a fitting moment to assume an active part in the Cis leithan Parliament.

#### Mr. Hayt's Report.

Before he assumed the care of the red men, and while still President of a New Jersey bank, Mr. E. A. Hayr took a rosier view of the institution he had charge of than the facts warranted, as some unfortunate depositors afterward discovered. In a like cheerful frame of mind, Commissioner HAYT now, in his annual report, finds that the Indian Office, under his management, has been wonderfully prosperous, and that the advance of the Indians in civilization during the past year has been without prec-

To illustrate this alleged gain, Mr. HAYT gives a table of the acres broken and cultivated, the bushels of wheat, corn, oats, barey, and vegetables raised, and the tons of

hay cut by the red men. The true lesson of the twelvementh is that this frenzy for reporting progress in agency farming has plunged the country into an Indian war. It was to add a few core more acres to his report of land ploughed in the year 1879 that Mr. MEEKER was led to his fearful mistake. Let Mr HAYT draw up a table of the lives lost and the treasure wasted in the Ute campaign, and set it off against his acres and husbels and tons, if he wishes to see on which side of his ledger the year's balance in farming

Mr. HAYT gives a fairer account of the causes of the Ute outbreak than might have been expected from his treatment of the facts in the case of the Northern Cheyenne war. He admits among these causes the encroachment of miners upon the reservation and the approach of Thornburgh's troops. Yet, echoing CARL SCHURZ, after confessing the provocation, he declares that for the acts of the Utes "no justification can be found;" and then, lending himself to the frontier plan of robbing the Utes of their homes, he suggests that "the irrepressible conflict between the white man and the aborigines may be turned to good account" by appraising and paying for the lands of the Utes in Colorado, and then 'obtaining their consent to remove from the State to some other location, say to the Indian Territory." Thus Mr. HAYT proposes to repeat with the Utes the horrible experience of the Northern Cheyennes These suggestions, be it observed, come not from grasping miners and prospectors, or from a reckless soldiery, but from the very bureau which was organized to protect the Indians in their rights.

We find this same bureau, through Mr. HAYT's annual report, proposing to punish the Indians for polygamy, requiring them to marry according to the white man's law, and for these purposes "to make civil magistrates of the Indian agents." confusion, the unsettling of old relations and customs, the ill-will, the tyranny, and the bloodshed that would result from this new crusade may be imagined. If there were no other way to get up a war, the enforce ment of the white man's marriage law could

always be relied upon for that purpose. From schemes of shooting Indians because hey prefer to use their own lands for grazing instead of ploughing, and of making them subject to the white man's marriage laws before they have courts, laws, or any other adjuncts of white man's civilization or government, we find Mr. HAYT proceeding to argue against allowing Indians to buy arms and ammunition, although he can find official reports showing that but for the game they shoot some of the bands would starve. We find him suggesting a bill for partitioning Indian lands in individual lots, as if there were not existing treaties in abundance which give these lands to the tribes in common. We find him urging a penal settlement for vicious Indians with authority in the Indian Office to send thither "the more turbulent" members of any tribe. If he could procure a penal set-

tlement for white men who encroach on the lands of Indians, ply them with whiskey, steal their cattle, and drive them to war it might be more useful.

All is quiet on the Kennebec. Mr. BLAINE has abated his rage, the grim-visaged Hamlin has smoothed his wrinkled front, the small fry Republican politicians have returned to the bosoms of their respective families, and the Au-

gusta hotel keepers are left lamenting. A few days ago the Hartford Chief of Police notified the Jewish business men of the city that, if they kept their stores open on Saturday, they must close them on Sunday, and vice versa. The first result of this official demonstration, according to the Hartford Courant, is the curious discovery that the revisers of 1875 made nonsense of the statute. As it stood before revision, it provided that no person conscientiously refraining from secular business on Saturday should be liable to prosecution for doing business on Sunday. As it stands now, it provides that no such person shall be prosecuted for doing business on Saturday!

Even if the statute said what it was meant to say, it would behoove the police, as the Courant pertinently suggests, to enforce it impartially. In Hartford as in New York there are many nominal Christians who do business seven days in the week the year round. To compel the Jews to shut their shops while leaving these other rival shops open would smack unpleasantly of persecution.

There is nothing improbable in the report. now current in Philadelphia, that G. WASHING-TON CHILDS, A. M., has undertaken to pay the whole expense of the public reception to be given Gen. GRANT at that town-the estimated cost of which is \$75,000.

One feature of the Morristown church quarrel has struck the unconverted lookers on as especially queer. Pastor Bowman's chief grievance against his ex-classleader. Dentis Osmun, seems to be that when he, in the exercise of his pastoral authority, took the dentist's class away from him and installed himself as its lender, the dentist insubordinately and contumaciously went off and started an opposition neeting on the same night of the week. It appears that many members of the class have ound the dentist's spiritual instructions more edifying than the preacher's, and that visiting brethren have given aid and comfort to the rebel by attending his meeting. Hence the present unpleasantness. In vain have the dentist and his followers protested that their meeting is not a class meeting, or a Methodist meeting of any sort, but an undenominational revival meeting for the saving of souls; in vain have they pointed out the fact that sinners are actually converted at it. The trate preacher has brought its conductor to trial, and has served public notice on his flock that, if any of them percafter presume to attend the meeting without his permission, they will be brought to trial

If the saving of souls is the one supremely important thing in this world, the spectacle of a Christian minister spiking a spiritual battery that is confessedly doing good service against the hosts of Satan is wicked indeed.

Mr. James Clayton now wishes to match himself against Mr. PAUL BOYTON to paddle in rival life-saving suits a distance of twenty-eight miles, either from Dover to Calais, or on the Thames. Mr. P. Boyron is ready to accommo date Mr. J. CLAYTON, and to double the proposed stakes. But the propositions are probably to be regarded purely in the light of ingenious advertisements, and there is no immediate danger of the swim coming off.

Some young ladies of Boston churche are about to start a cookery school. The relation between cooking and Christianity may not be clear at first, but it is there. A philosopher has observed, or has fancied that he observed, that the religious tenets a man holds, provided he holds them by voluntary selection and belief, depend much on the condition of his liver Now, the liver is largely connected with diges ion, and digestion largely depends, in civilized lands, on the quality of one's cooking. Thus a ogical chain binds Christianity and the cuisine and when these young ladies have made their cooking school a success, they may perhaps do well to extend its products to those Christians whose chief trouble is in having nothing to

Mr. PARNELL exhorts his followers to be calm, and then proceeds to set the example of moderation by denouncing the Queen's Minispoor Afghans and Zulus, are now anxious to slaughter Irishmen for a change. Evidently it will be no thanks to CHARLES STEWART PARNELL. if this supposed tigerish thirst of Lord BEA-CONSPIELD and his associates for Ceitic gore is balked of its gratification.

Prof. Anderson, in a speech before the British Association of Science, said that so slow had seen the march of progress since the days of Franklin, that lightning conductors are still wanting on at least half and perhaps two-thirds of all the public buildings, and on ninety-five per cent, of all the private houses in Great Britain. The terrible losses occasioned by lightning are due, he asserts, to three sources of neglect, namely: Not providing any lightning ods at all, not placing them in the proper and effective position, and, finally, not having them regularly tested, so as to ascertain their constant efficiency. Lightning rods, he declares. ought in all cases to be tested once a year; it should be done, of course, by a competent hand, and the test should be applied at stated intervals.

Republicans are agreed that ABBAHAM LINCOLN was a pretty good judge of men ABBAHAM LINCOLN'S most intimate and trusted friend was David Davis. Does any Republican seriously believe that the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S friend to the Presidency would endanger the results of the war?

# The Power of Tammany.

From the Evening Post. The following is the vote in this city for Governor at the late election, as ascertained by the official CATIVARA: Rebinson, Dem. British Pink, Socialist 1522 Cornell, Rep. 46,522 Meers, Prohibition 56 Kelly, Tammany 43,047 Lewis, Greenback 56

Kelly predicted it would be, but the third, falling 3,275 below the Republican vote, which used to be far behind Instead of getting the large majority promised by Mr.

Kelly, Tammany falls 32,484 votes short of any ma ority whatever. The regular Democratic candidate, the defeat of when

Mr. Kelly openly acknowledged as his purpose, received 17,500 more votes than Mr. Kelly himself. The desperate efforts of the tollowers of lammany secure for it less than twenty mine per centum of all the otes cast

These are not victorious statistics. These are not the figures which a faction ought to be able to show which wishes and expects to control the affairs of the c.ty. Something more like a majority is needed to that end. Can Tammany Hall, thus shorn of its strength, cor tinue to exist as a formidable force in our political decrease power, indeed, Mr. Kelly has shown. He suc erded in reducing what would have been a majority of 47,458 for the Democratic candidate to a plurality of 14,234, and he succeeded in defeating him; but this, after all, is a negative show of power. No party can be founded, no partisan leader can long be influential, upon a mere negation. There must be a positive purpose in the former case and positive strength

the latter case. The analysis of these figures, no mut ter from what point of view they are regarded, discloses no such strength. Now that Mr. Kelly has worked his revenge and has had time to cool, he should ponder the official canvass privately and long. He will never be able to do better than he dat in the late election; and, if he is a wise man he will resign, abdicate, surrender, withdraw, retreat

or whatever may be the proper word to describe his retirement. When he has disappeared, his opponents in the Demo cratic party should resolve firmly that his place shall remain unfilled; that Tammany Hall shall be perma nently closed; that the secret political society to which politics of this city shall be controlled by the people and

not by a dictator or an oligarchy.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The yearly municipal elections in England and Wales have just taken place. They are watched with lively interest as likely to afford some indication of the probable result of the next general election. In many towns there is of course, no political significance in the choice of a Liberal rather than a Conservative Town Councillor. But the Liberal gains in this election have been sufficiently large to warrant a belief that the intense Conservative feeling shown at the election of the present House of Commons is on the wane. In Liverpool, where Lord Derby's influence is potent, the Conservatives in twelve contests lose eight seats in the Town Council, In Southampton, a Conservative borough, the Liberals obtain a majority in the Council, and in Lancaster, Birkenhead, and Birmingham they are also successful. Conservative party has no gains to record; the late registrations, too, favor the Liberals.

Mr. Lowe, best known here as the Chancellor of the Exchequer who, under Mr. Gladstone's administration, introduced the famous tax or matches, has been delivering one of his oldfashioned philippies against the Government and more particularly against Lord Beacons field. His speech is one of the most remarkable delivered since the adjournment of Parliament; not only on account of its bitter invective, but also because it is highly improbable that Mr. Lowe will again have a place in a Liberal Ministry. He condemned the Government for the pusillanimity shown in their domestic legislation; for their brag and finesse in foreign policy; and for their financial prodigality. He also condemned, in very severe terms, their ef-

fort to hold office for the longest possible time There are many reasons why Mr. Lowe wil not be invited to join the Ministry, if the Liberals again come into power. In the first place, he is a very unpopular man, not only on account of his disagreeable manner, but also from his habit of telling the truth in an offensive and often cynical way An English writer, comparing him with Wash ington for his love of the truth explained that Washington confessed his attack upon the tree from conscientious motives, but that Lowe, en tirely free from scruples of that sort, would have gloried in giving full and veracious par ticulars of the incident in order to vex the sou

Indeed the present position of the leading nen in the Liberal party makes it very difficult to guess who the next Liberal Ministers will be Even in the matter of the Premiership, Lord Granville, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Gladstonseem to have equal chances, for the untitles Mr. Gladstone has elements of strength which neither of the others possess. There will be ust as many claimants for the minor places and this will probably breed dissension in the Liberal camp when the happy day arrives for that party.

The twentieth year of the present voluntee system in Great Britain has just closed, and although the returns are not as yet fully made up, the strength of the force is estimated a 200,000 men. Of these 33,000 are gunners avail able for coast defence and shore batteries, and at a pinch, fit to serve as field artillery; 7,000 are engineers, 140,000 are light infantry-al armed with breech-loaders-and the remainder are either mounted volunteers or light horse There is an extra money grant to all men who have proved themselves unusually efficient, and as 17,000 of these grants have been made, it may be inferred that there is that number of efficient officers and sergeants. The publication of the new rules regulating

the conduct and appointment of newspaper correspondents with the army in Afghanistan has raised a storm of disapprobation in the English press. It is, of course, only proper that a correspondent should not be allowed to interfere with the plans of a General by an untimely publication of news, and in this respect the London journals appear unjust in their comments. They seem to think that war is waged merely in order to supply certain amount of reading matter to their subscribers, while a general naturally looks at it from an entirely different point of view. But ome of the regulations are absurdly severe such, for instance, as the rule shutting the camp to a second correspondent when the first has broken the rules. The attempt to set up the an expedition as a censor of the press is ridicu ous, but a majority of the regulations are proably necessary. It is curious to see the very restrictions which were so censured in England when enforced by the Russians now applied by the very persons who were loudest in their de nunciations. At the same time a despatch of Gen. Tytler, commanding a column in Afghanistan, draws the attention of the authorities a army headquarters to the conduct of Mr. Archbald Forbes, the well-known special, and ac knowledges his indebtedness in handsome erms.

The trousseau of the Archduchess Marie Christine, whose marriage with King Alfonso is to take place on Thursday next, is unusually magnificent. The following particulars are given in the Whitehall Review:

given in the Whitehall Review:

The wedding dress is of silver cloth, with embreddered garlands in white jet that sparkle like diamonds: the flowers are orange, myrite, and likes. Her sunt, the Queen of the Belgians, gives the veit of Brussels point this is in the risk work of art, the design introducing the property of the second state of the property of the second of

Apropos of toilets, the British Government has, after much deliberation, telegraphed to the Cape that ex-King Cetywayo need not wear trousers unless he chooses. His Royal High ness is consequently much elated.

From Paris comes the news of the death of Comte Léopoid le Hon, an ardent partisan of the Bonnpartists. The Count was a well-known Deputy during the empire, and was especially famous for his report upon the state of affairs in Algeria, whither he was sent at the head of a commission. His sister married Prince Poniatowski, who is now a stock broker in Paris and whose name is generally associated with that of the Duchess Caracciolo. His sister-in law's name was long coupled by scandal mongers with that of the famous Due de Morny, next door to whose mansion at the Rond Point des Champs Elysees she had a little pavition, communicating by an underground passage, and called " La Niche à Fidèle.

The Prince de Berghes, the French military attaché at Berlin, has just come into a tidy fortune of \$60,000 a year, with the proviso that he must not touch it until he has reached the age of thirty-three. As the Prince is not yet thirty he will have to wait a few years before he eniova his good luck. It was the father of this Prince de Berghes who was expelied from the French Jockey Club for passing counterfeit chips, patterned after those of the club, while playing at cards. Baron Achille de Seigilere. his cousin, tried to prevent the exposure by paying the amount of the false chips, but unsuccessfully, and the Baron, who was the fathe of the famous Princesse de Sagan, was saved only by his timely death from being con demned to hard labor for forging the military stamp upon the cloth used for soldiers' uniforms.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has passed through Paris on her way to Madrid, where her mother the Comtesse de Montijo, lies dangerously ill. As Mme. de Montijo is far advanced in years it is more than probable that the ex-Em press will suffer another bereavement. Empress spent the day in Paris with the Duc de Mouchy, and was received at the railroad station with silent but respectful attention The death of the old Countess would prove a severa loss to society in Madrid, where she has entertained freely. At no house in that bleak city was the national pockers better served, and nowhere had the diplomatists a more charming rendezvous.

The latest theatrical sensation in Paris is the production at the Théatre des Nations of "Les Mirabeau," by Jules Claretie. Several members of this distinguished family are introduced in the play, but the hero is Gabriel Comte

de Mirabeau, son of the famous Marquis de Mirabeau, the "Friend of Mankind," The mad career of the younger Mirabeau is as well known as his many duels, his intrigues with married and unmarried women, his debts and his frequent sojourns in prison, whither his father always had a free pass for him in the shape of lettres de cachet. The action of the play does not begin until the here has sown his wild oats and the States General are about to be convened. Mirabeau i overwhelmed with debt when Beaumarchais the author of "Le Marriage de Figaro," appears and offers him a large sum of money i he will write a pampblet praising a bubble company. The hero refuses, and shortly after receives from an anonymous source a sum sufficient to pay his debts. The donor turns out to be Mile, de Nehra, who is an intense admirer of his genius, and does all she can to keep him straight. Unfortunately a certain Julie de Rieux appears, between whom and the virtuous de Nelva there is bitter enmity. Mile. de Nelva snatches a compromising letter of Merabeau's out of her rival's hands, and throws it out of the window. Julie who is preternaturally strong, seizes her unfortunate rival and incontinently flings her out of the same window into the river below, where she is drowned. The body is recovered and produced on the stage by Mirabeau, who is for stabbing the murderess, but is prevented by her husband, Vairas. The latter, with a somewhat ngenious cruelty, heats the point of Mirabeau's dagger, which is formed in the shape of a fleur de les, and brands his faithless wife on the fore head. The other incidents of the drama are mainly historical, for the real life of the younger Mirabeau affords material enough for

dozen sensational plays. The opera bouffe is holding its own in Paris and a new lyric theatre has been added to the aiready numerous attractions of that play-loving city. The Theatre Taitbout has been re named the Nouveau Lyrique, and is opened under the management of M. Leon Vassear the composer of the famous "Timbale d'Ar gent." The house is not to be devoted exclusively to opera bouffe, for the opening piece is charming two-act opera by Gounod, entitled 'La Colombe," originally produced at Baden Baden. Several smaller lyric pieces help to fit up the evening, and the orchestra is said to be emarkably good. The artists, with the exception of Madame Peschard, are all new to the Parisian stage; yet the first performance was marked success.

Now that Dr. Schliemann and Layard have exhausted the antiquities of Greece and Assyria. explorers are turning their attention to the Chersonesus. Beveral discoveries have been made of late, and many interceting articles have been added to the collection at the Hermi tage in St. Petersburg. In the tomb of a woman, who died some 2,000 years ago, were found the box of vermilion and the stencil with which she used to eke out her natural charms. The direc tor of the museum at Kertch has been fortu nate enough to unearth the tomb of some high born damsel dating from the third century before Christ. It contains an enormous collection of valuable and interesting jewelry. Among the ther things found was a gold collar, ornamented with a lion's head at each end; a gold crown, an inch wide, the outer part formed of rings linked together, and ornamented with fine stores, in the centre a swan with Cupid on its wings; a pearl collar with clasps; and gold sarrings, with two pomegranates of oval form. and a small piece of malachite in the centre. Numerous other discoveries have been made and the present incursion of savants threaten to clear out all that the Huns and Cossacks of

he middle ages have left of antiquity. The ex-Khedive has been giving his views of he present political position to a correspondent of an English newspaper. His Highness is at "La Favorits," a palace in Naples, where he can scarcely suffer from solitude, as he is surrounded by a harem of forty ladies. The Neapolitans have a constant source of amusemen in watching the string of ten carriages in which hese dark houris take their morning drive, and the retinue of black attendants whose guardianship is considered neces sary by Oriental etiquette. The Khedive is of opinion that a new ironclad would have been a more valuable acquisition for England than Cyprus. He does not believe that England will be able to carry through any reforms in Asia Minor, and in speaking of Syria he recently said that he was "curious to see Sir Henry Layard's honest report upon Midhat Pasha's administration." Although he is very comfortable in his present quarters he hopes to cave soon for Constantinople, as he will feel more at home in a Mussulman city.

Speaking of the expatriation of Kings, Alphonse Daudet's new novel, "Les Rois en Exil," has made as great a hit as "Le Nabab" did. Several of the characters are taken from life, but others are evidently fictitious. The ex-Queen of Naples can be easily recognized in "Queen of Illyria," Don Carlos in the Duke of Palma," and the Do ness d'Alengon in the "Duchess de Malines" N. L. T.

# Secor Robeson Strong for Grant.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 21 .- A letter received recently by one of George M. Hobeson's friends in this city states that the ex-Secretary of the Navy will return rom his European trip in ample time to assist in engi

treering the third term boom for Grant.

From another citizen of this place, whose relations with Robeson are intimate, I fearned that Robeson does not entertain the slightest doubt of Grant's nomination for President in 1980. The ex-Secretary's friend said to me that he latter remarked that during the next term of Gran as President he would take especial pains to secure the vindication of his friends who were so much aspersed during the greater part of Grant's last term.

In that conversation Mr. Robeson said that if elected Gen. Grant would probably insist upon Senator Conkling ecoming the chief of his Cablest. The un Secretary also said that Alphonso Taft would unquestionably be ap pointed Attorney General, and that he, Redeson-more with a view of vindication than anything else-would accept the Secretary ship of the Navy.

# Foreign Gold for Mecoining.

The Assay Office in this city has nearly fin ished the shipment of \$10,000,000 worth of foreign gold to the Philadeiphia Mint for recoinage. About \$1,250,000 were shipped early last week, and a like amount was sent on Friday. A Washington despatch announced yes sent on Friday. A Washington despatch amounized yes terday that the Treasury Department had undered the transfer of \$10,000,000 more. The bainding of receipt gold has of late kept the Assay Ollice impossed bailing sold has been seen as week, consequent to the formal bailings. It is derivered at the Assay Ollice, where it is passed upon, and current more yes paid out for it. The specie is then brotted and run into bars for Freedhaze for stripment the bars are packed in pine boxes, made is boards one with a quarter inches these about its own boards one with a quarter inches these deep. They are inches to the and three retourning the boxes are packed in pine boxes, and to the packed of the deep. They are inches only and securely scaled. Each tox held about Solves worth or gold. The Adam's Express this many taxes the builton from the other and derivers is a fire blue. A separate cas it was the time the purpose, and the transfer is made in the daytime only.

# Winter Weather in Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 22-10 A. M .- A dense for preails over London. The weather throughout th m during the last few days has been cold, wet, and A Berlin despatch says that winter has set in with severily there and all over the ne there part of the Contiverity there and all over the heathern part of the Conti-pent. The same is typic deep in Berim.

The early snew in France has direct the wolves from the icreation the Department of the Marne, and the pea-ants are organizing midnight hunting parties to protec-ther flocks.

Sanatoga, Nov. 22.-The interest of the late Senator Morrissey in the famous Club House opposite Concress Park was sold to-day under a mortgage foreclosure to Reed. Spencer A McVarmick, his former nartures, for \$22,000 Mr. Marrissey owned three eighths of the property, which, at the rate paid for his share, is estimated to be wern \$78,00128. The intain binning of \$38,100 Morrissey's interest was entirely consumed by the mortgages.

Morrissey's Famous Saratoga Club House.

NEWCASTLE, Dol., Nov. 22. - Five persons were whipped in the jail yard this murning in the presence of about ket persons. They had all been convicted of larceny, and each received twenty lastes. Two of the number, Charles Lower and Edward Gallagher, were white, and hall from Philadelphia.

The Sahara Rallway Project. PARIS, Nov. 22.—M. de Preyeinet, Minister of Public Works, has submitted to the Cabinet ab estimate of 550,009 (range for the expenses of preliminary inquiries into the Trans-Sahara Rallway project.

We notice with interest the improved appearance of our esteemed contemporary, the Scening Mail. The Mail is one of the most high toned of our journals, as Major Bundy, its editor, is one of the most trustworthy of

our journalists. Sucress to both!

The little boys of New York and Brooklyn are going in crewds to Baidwin, the Clothier. Every little fellow who buys a suit there any day between this and New Year's day receives a Holday Gitt Book — 4ds.

SUNBEAMS.

-Old Stanton Street Baptist Church is olding its services in Association Hall with grea spiritual success.

-All the way from Camden, N. J. to the Atlantic seashers there is one Prestyterian church only which has a paster, and his name is shinn.

-Dr. Cuyler wants stingy Christians to ook up their family records and me "whether Ananias and Sapphira were not among their ancestors."

-The Presbyterian is outspoken in the declaration that no Quaker ever had his ears out off or his tongue pierced with hot from in Massichusetts. -Bishop Fabri's rules against smoking and other social customs have so annoyed the people of

petitioned the Pore for the Bishop's removal

- Warren Street Methodist Sunday School, Brooklyn, gave one of the prettiest "Mother Guose Festi-vals" of any yet seen in Brooklyn. The more centings were in exquisitely good taste, and the young folks were up-

-The Methodist says that "preachers who do not preach are more or less of a nuisance." But there are churches which would rather have this kind of nisance than the kind they have, whose preaching is teo long and too dry. -The Congregationalist wants the theo-

gical seminaries and educational societies to cut off all secupiary aid from young men, who smoke or show acco. It says that one fith of the sudents in the semi--A prominent Scotch divine condemns a tendency to return, in the arrangement and construc-

on of churches and furniture, to the old Poolsh idea." He favors the Grecian style of architecture, and w leave the Gothic to the Catholics. -The "Providence Baptist Church" at Monrovia, Liberia, is sixty years old. It was established in Richmond, Va., and emigrated in a body to Liberia

when it had a membership of only seven. A hundred converts have been bontized recently, -A new Presbyterian Review is to be added to the ponderous theological quarterlies. It is established by wealthy Presbyterians who can afford to pay the loss-es for a few years. They intimate that the Princeton Re-

ries does not properly represent Presbyterisnism -The Reformed Episcopal Church in Great Britain has organized a Canadian Synod, and made aplication to the General Synod to elect a Bishop for Canada. An ex vicar of the Church of England, who is a graduate of Oxford, is spaken of as likely to be elected. -The Russian Church is said to be in a ad way. Its nunisters are at strife with each other oth on doctrines and on questions of discipline. The worship has degenerated into the most formal ritualism and the unwholsome influence of the civil power is cx

-The Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker writes from caratoga that while the place is almost free from riotous unbreaks and drunken brawls, there is much evil behind the scenes. He says that a Sarstoca physician recently said he would not dure to reveal the secrets he knew, and if he did he would not be believed by the people.

-The Christian at Work offered the Banthe Weekly a copy of Emerson's Arithmetic in order to orrect some blanders in religious figuring. The Boxes Weekly gracefully offers in return a book on rhetoric, in order that the Christian or Work may not use such sen ences as "Mr. Smith left behind a posthumous work."

-In a Brooklyn church a strange minister vas called upon to lead the prayer meeting. He came late, then read a passage of Scripture, and commented on it for for forty-five minutes. After this he announced that the meeting was open for voluntary remarks and prayers. The brethren thought it was time to go home.

-A concerted movement is on foot to seture from the congregations in all the Protestant and lewish places of worship in this city an annual contribution for the aid of the several hospitals, infirmaries, and asylums for the sick and suffering. The last Sunday in he year, and the Saturday preceding for the synagogues

-The Central Baptist Church of Brooklyn has called to its vacant pulpit the Rev. Theodore A. K. Gessler of Edzaleth, N. J. It is understood that he will accept. The church, although not one of the most lashonable, is a conspicuous one in Brooklyn, and has been noted for its liberal gifts to beneficent causes. The Rev. Dr. Sarles was for a long time its pastor.

—The Second Reformed Episcopal Church

of Philadelphia has come safely out of its troubles. It was burdened with a debt for which it had expected Mr. Thomas H. Powers to provide. Mr. Powers died without making any more satisfactory settlement than a verbal assurance that it would be attended to. A wealthy friend of the church has now taken up the morigages and freed the establishment from debt. Bishop Nicholson has the pastoral care of this church.

-Curiously enough, it happens that a preacher in Conandaigua is found to have preached in June last the very sermon of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker which Brother Lorimer of Chicago, so liberally drew on s tew Sundays ago. The Canandaigua preacher so greatly pleased his hearers that they asked a copy of the sented, and wrote, " I wish it was more deserving of the honor you confer upon it."

-A street preacher, who last Sunday was kicked out of a Mission H cuise for entering where he was not wanted, complained at the Tembs of the treatment he had received. His complaint was dismissed, and the Mission man who kicked him out icels emboldened to amounce that he will repeat the operation if the per-paictic evangelist calls again. The evangelist is six leel high, with breadth and weight in proportion. His specilty in religion is to find fault with the religion of other people and call them bypecrites.

-To play their parts with effect at an entertainment in Simpson Methodist Church, Brooklyn, several gentlemen put on curious costumes, leaving their coats, vests, and overcoats in the dressing room in the basement of the cliurch. Thieves broke in and stole what they could while the play went on. One gentleman is now very sorry that he left his \$150 watch and chain in his vest pecket. Another mourns the loss of \$10 in green backs. Another wishes that his part had been one in which the wearing of an overcost was the correct thing for the outer wrap he left in the basement is gone. -A correspondent of the Contral Presbu-

serior tells a remarkable story about the Rev. Thomas Watson of Dardeone Prairie, Missouri. This venerable man, who dresses in homespun clothing, is preaching for the same church in which he was licensed and ordained therty-six years ago. He has not desired to have any other charge, although so many churches have been vacant. At the recent meeting of the Synod of Southern Missouri he preached Presbyterian doctrines with such torcible eloquence as almost to make his audience start to their feet. The most wonderful thing about this stern and eccentric man is that "he writes poetry, sets it ta music of his own composing, and then plays it sweetly of the piane without knowing one note from another."

-It was thought that the saints of Sea Cliff had come safely through all their tribulations. Bu new trouble overtakes them in the shape of a suit brought by ex-Brother Battershall, who was at one time Prest deat of the concern, but who was since his vacation of the presidential chair the subject of suits and even of arrest at the instance of the brethren, with whom he had of old enjoyed fellowship and held camp meeting. Mr. Battershalls now in pursuit of minety fots of the accred sell of Sea Cliff, which he says the brethren disposed of under foreclosure of a mortgage to defraint him of the rights. He urges that as he paid for these tota when he bought them, and also paid his taxes regularly his ownership of the property was superior to all mortgages with which other persons claumed to cover it. The brethren say that is no record of any sale of the ninety lots to ex--The Evangelical Alliance gives people

six weeks to think of what they will say in meeting dur-ing the "Week of Prayer." The topics it amountees of thought and discussion are: Sunday Jan 4-8 rmans on the "Fullness of Christ's Salvation." Monday Jan 9-Thanksgiving for the blessings of the past year and prayer for their continuance. Tuesday, Jan 6-Confes sion of sin and humiliation before Gal. Wednesday, Jan. 7-Prayer for the Church of Christ, its ministers, its growth in grace and its enlargement, and for revivals of religion throughout our country. Thursday, Jan 8-Prayer for Christian education, for the family and institutions of learning; for Sunday schools and Christian associations. Friday, Jan 9-Prayer for nations, rulers and reonle; for peace and religious liberty. Saturday, Jan 10-Prayer for home and foreign missions, for the tpouring of the spirit upon all flesh and the conversion

of the world. "The Glorified Saviour" is the subject of to-day's Sunday school lesson. The passage of Scrip-ture is Revelation 1, 10-20, being St. John's graphic description of his vision of Jexus Christ in His glory The venerable writer was about thirty three vests after the Lord's death suffering bandshment and the island of Patinos, as a punishment for his zeal in preaching the dectrines of Christianity. He was "in the spirit on the Lord's Day," when he heard a trumper voice bidding him to observe and write what he should see The collection of partialists of his visions forms the Back of Revelation. Phough # fill of mysteries and difficult passages it contains much that is profitable for study even by children. The "Lord's Day" was then, as now, the first day of the week, the Christian Sunitar, and not the Jewish Sallar's. The glory of the Lord which John saw was to be to is iled by him to the seven leading churches at axis Minor. which was equivalent to sending them throughout the Christian world. The person of the Glerified Saviett is described as exceedingly beautiful and awa mapliful.
The effect of the vision was to make Saint John fall down "as one dead." The Saviour bid him rise, and imparied confidence to him. He declared himself to be the Apha and Omega," the beginning and the ending and the ober-nal God, holding the kers of hall and of death. Follow ing this opening vision of glory, the leasure for the rest of the year discuss other visions and take up the most inter-

esting passages in the Book of Revelation.